

Series of Meetings Held

Justice Dept. Lawyers Raise Questions in Wake of ITT Case

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI)—Lawyers in the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division have raised with their superiors a number of questions about the settlement of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. merger cases and about their own roles in anti-trust enforcement.

The questions—ranging from why the White House was involved in the ITT case to why it takes so long to prosecute anti-trust cases in general—came during a series of six private meetings held in the afternoon of the ITT hearings on Capitol Hill.

John W. Hushen, the Justice Department spokesman, confirmed that the meetings had been held and said that they represented a resumption of anti-trust sessions held a year ago. He acknowledged, however, that the holding of the new sessions followed the request of three young staff attorneys for a conference room in which they wanted to hold an open meeting on the ITT case and on the role and responsibilities of division staff members.

Both steps came after the distribution outside the Justice Department of a letter from Ralph Fader, the consumer advocate, that asked: "Would it be well-advised for the staff to call their own meeting to discuss... questions concerning the administration of the anti-trust laws and work out a clear platform for improvements?" Mr. Fader's letter concluded with the contention that the acting attorney general would benefit from the accumulated wisdom of such deliberations.

According to Mr. Hushen, the meetings were held for the purpose of allowing staff attorneys to talk with higher members of the division. He said that the ITT case was a factor in holding the meetings but "not the factor," since "Brook (Walter B.) Conegys thought it would be a good idea to resume them."

Mr. Conegys has been acting assistant attorney general in charge of the Anti-Trust Division since the appointment in January of Richard W. McLaren to a federal judgeship in Chicago.

It was Judge McLaren who was in charge when the Justice Department accepted the settlement of the ITT-Hartford Fire Insurance case. That case has been a major element in the current controversy as to whether ITT got favorable treatment from the Justice Department in return for a contribution to the Republican National Convention.

Mr. Hushen said that roughly one-third of the time spent at the three meetings he had reports on had been devoted to questions relating to the ITT settlement. "Most of the questions that have come up," he contended, "are based on misinformation transmitted by the news media."

The news media have not been the only source of information about the current controversy for members of the Anti-Trust Division, however, since—as Mr. Hushen acknowledged—every staff lawyer and economist in the division has been given a copy of Mr. McLaren's testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

One of the staff lawyers said that a lot of us thought we were reading distortions in the press until we got the transcripts of McLaren's testimony. Then we saw the inconsistencies were real.

Some of the lawyers said that, in particular, they could not understand Mr. McLaren's ultimate willingness to accept an out-of-court settlement of the Hartford case. They said that they could not reconcile that with Mr. McLaren's earlier strong insistence that the case be taken to the Supreme Court, "win or lose," and that the government would have a precedent relating to the permissible scope of conglomerate mergers.

According to reliable sources within the Anti-Trust Division, at the meetings that have been held so far staff members have raised basically four types of questions. They are:

• Questions about the way in which the ITT settlement was reached. These have included: Why was an outside financial analyst, Richard J. Ramsden, called in rather than a staff accountant? Was there improper influence at high levels

of the department? Why was Peter Flanigan, a White House aide, called by Mr. McLaren to help Mr. Ramsden? Why were settlement negotiations kept a secret from staff members?

• Questions about the slowness with which staff members feel cases are being brought and the bureaucratic delays they feel are hampering their work. One staff lawyer said in an interview: "Sometimes it takes longer to get them to decide to bring a case (to court) than it did to do all the research and preparation." Another lawyer said: "It's sometimes easier to persuade a judge to rule in our favor than it is to get the bureaucracy to bring a case."

• Questions about the involvement of the staff in anti-trust policy and procedure. The lawyers and economists have asked, for example, why they saw so little "feedback" from their leadership; why they are not present at meetings between the assistant attorney general and the attorney general when their cases are being discussed; and why they are not always informed when corporation lawyers come in to talk with their superiors about one of the cases they are working on.

• Questions about "crises of conscience," such as whether and when they should talk to the press about actions and decisions within the division with which they do not agree.

Mr. Hushen said that the officials presiding at the meetings and answering the questions have been Mr. Conegys; his deputy, Bruce B. Wilson; the division's director of operations, Radha J. Rashid; Mr. Rashid's deputy, Robert B. Hummel; and Donald I. Baker, director of policy planning for the division.

According to sources at the meetings, Mr. Hummel said that Mr. Ramsden had been used rather than a staff economist because he was an expert in the area involved. Like the other members of the division hierarchy, he defended the settlement as a good one from the government's point of view.

Mr. Hummel also reported to have said that the decision to keep the negotiations from most staff members was based on a desire to avoid a leak to investors and, in retrospect, was probably a bad decision because of the suspicions and mistrust it has engendered.

Mr. Wilson reportedly told one section that Mr. Flanigan's recruitment of Mr. Ramsden was not a matter of design—"It just happened that way." Mr. Wilson also told one of the complaints about the slowness in bringing cases and promised that, insofar as he could improve the situation, he would.

Chlorine Threat Empties Many Louisville Homes

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2 (AP)—Over 4,000 people evacuated from an area in Louisville along the Ohio River returned to their homes this afternoon after salvage engineers stabilized a runaway barge loaded with poisonous chlorine.

The barge, loaded with 640 tons of liquid chlorine, had become wedged in a gate of the McAlpine Dam after a river accident March 19.

Engineers completed the stabilization of the barge this morning. That maneuver was considered the most critical part of the chlorine removal operation. A twin-hulled catamaran was inched into position astride the barge, and the derelict craft was secured with cables. If the catamaran had been moved into position too quickly, officials feared, it might have sent the chlorine-laden barge crashing through the dam gates and into the swift current and rapids below.

Liquid chlorine turns into a poisonous gas when it comes into contact with the air.

Louisville officials had ordered evacuation of about 4,800 persons within a mile radius of the dam site as a precaution.

Regions Obtain Powers in Italy

ROME, April 2 (Reuters)—Italy's 20 regions administered yesterday assumed their full powers under the constitution about 25 years after the constitution was enacted.

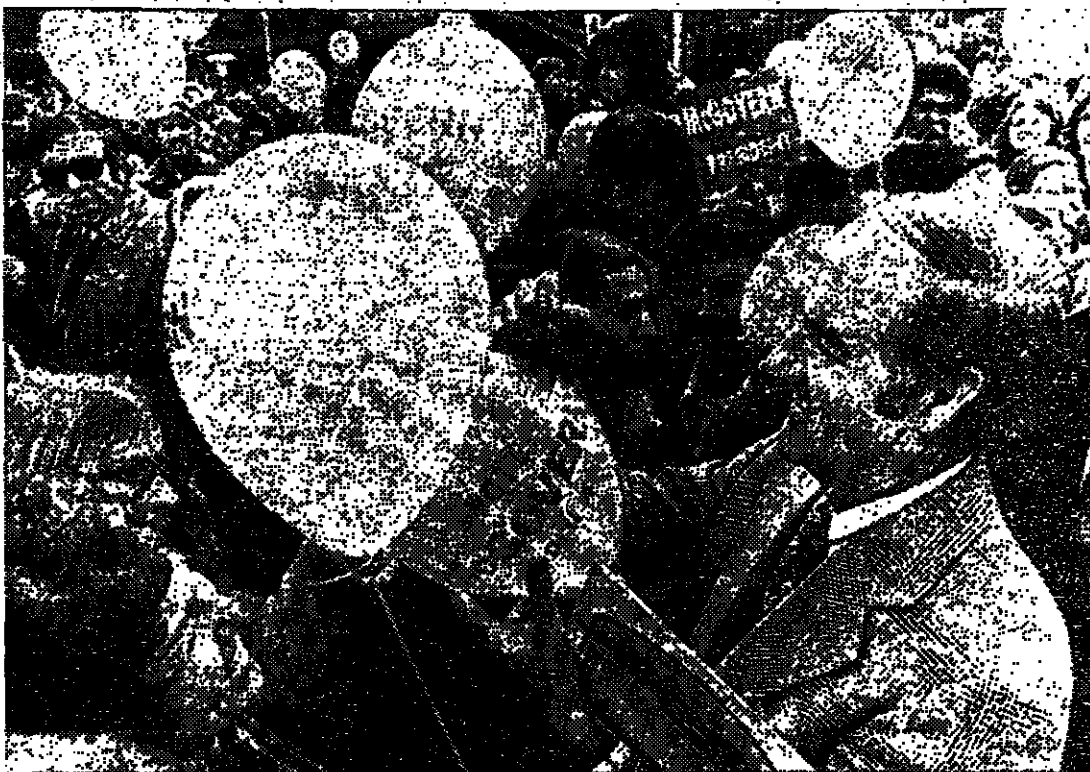
The transfer, on the eve of the Easter holiday, attracted little attention. But it means that about 15,000 civil servants have changed their employers and wide-ranging powers have shifted from the central government to the regions.

Five of the 20 regions—Sicily, Sardinia, Val d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige and Friuli-Venezia Giulia—were already in existence for several reasons before elections were held in summer, 1970, to elect the councils to govern the others.

The powers the others assume from today cover town planning and public works—airports, state highways, superhighways, major ports and airports—agriculture, tourism, public transport, health services and police.



STRIKING UP THE CAMPAIGN—Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D. Minn., uses plenty of body English while bowling in Milwaukee Friday, taking time out from Wisconsin race.



BLOWING UP THE CAMPAIGN—Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., autographing supporters' balloons in Milwaukee Saturday as he was winding up race in Wisconsin primary.

Key Man Reported Held

Argentina 'On Heels of Kidnappers'

BUENOS AIRES, April 2 (Reuters)—Police today raided houses in Buenos Aires and its surrounding industrial belt after questioning the man they believe organized the kidnapping 13 days ago of Fiat executive Odoardo Salustro. And Argentine President Alejandro Lanusse told reporters, "We are stepping on the heels of the kidnappers."

A police spokesman said the raids were based on information obtained after arresting the man and four other people, including a pregnant woman, in a house in the industrial suburb of Villa Ballester.

Mr. Salustro had been held in the house by his urban guerrilla captors of the Trotskyite People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) until a few days before police raided it, informed sources said.

Mastermind Unnamed The police spokesman did not name the man believed to have masterminded the kidnapping but informed sources said he was the leader of a seven-man ERP cell.

Friday Argentine security men arrested 25 people, including the brother of former President Arturo Frondizi, who ruled Argentina from 1958 to 1962.

The arrested man, Silvio Frondizi, 65, is a leftist lawyer who has defended political prisoners in recent years and been in jail himself. He led a Trotskyite political club called "Praxis" in the 1950s.

In Turin, Italy, a Fiat spokesman said ex-president Frondizi had a meeting there last Monday with Fiat chairman Giovanni Agnelli which, he said, had been arranged before the Salustro kidnapping.

Making Room in Jails President Lanusse spoke to reporters last night before returning today from a short holiday in the mountain and lake resort of Bariloche, in southwestern Argentina. He said ordinary criminals serving sentences in two top-security prisons are being moved to other jails to make room for the expected inflow of "the enemies of the country."

The ERP sentenced Mr. Salustro, managing director of Fiat's local subsidiary, Fiat-Concord, to death for alleged economic exploitation and oppression of workers. But it has twice extended the deadline for Fiat-Concord to meet its million-dollar ransom demand, indicating in its latest authenticated statement to the press that the execution of Mr. Salustro was indefinitely postponed.

Fiat-Concord chairman Aurelio Pececi told newsmen last night that the firm is unable to pay a ransom to the ERP "because according to the law this would be taking part in criminal acts."

Copter Rescues Lindbergh Team

MANILA, April 2 (Reuters)—A team of anthropologists, including American aviation pioneer Charles Lindbergh, was evacuated by helicopter today from a remote south Philippine rain forest where they had been living with a primitive tribe.

A U.S. Air Force spokesman here said that an Air Force helicopter flew 800 miles from Clark Base near Manila to Mindanao Island early today and took the 46-man party back to its base camp on the fringe of the forest, in which the tribe lives in caves 4,000 feet above sea level.

The team had said that its helicopter had broken down and they were short of food and batteries for their radio. Mr. Lindbergh, 70, and his companions had been with the Tasaday tribe of 24 people for more than a week, studying their habits and customs. The spot can be reached only by helicopter.

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A Swirl of Candidates, Issues

Uncertainty Clouds Wisconsin Vote

By Don Oberdorfer

MILWAUKEE, April 2 (UPI)—The voters go to the polls in Wisconsin Tuesday in a primary election that seems likely to make dramatic changes in the battle for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination.

If advance indications are borne out by the 1.5-million ballots expected to be cast, the voters may administer a serious setback to the early front-runner, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, virtually and the candidacy of New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, and catapult Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota or Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota—or perhaps both—into the forefront of the Democratic presidential race.

However, despite signs and portents, an unusually high degree of uncertainty remains as the voting nears.

Among the factors which contribute to unpredictability are the six major candidates and six lesser ones, which have tended to confuse many voters; the crossover rule of Wisconsin, where Republicans can and do vote heavily in the Democratic contests; and the impact of as many as 350,000 first-time voters between the ages of 18 and 24.

A public-opinion poll taken as recently as a week ago by Oliver Quayle for the AFL-CIO reported 19 percent of those questioned still "undecided"—a larger group than were reported to be committed to any candidate except Sen. McGovern. With so many contenders in the race, even small shifts could make a big difference in the percentage strength and ranking order of the candidates in the state-wide returns.

Prestige and Attention

No Democratic candidate is likely to win anything close to a majority of the state-wide vote. The winner of the state-wide plurality will gain considerable prestige and the favorable attention of the national audience watching the returns, and the automatic allegiance of 11 of the 67 Wisconsin delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

The other 56 convention votes will go to the candidates who win the pluralities in each of the state's nine congressional districts.

President Nixon, who has no active opposition in the presidential primary, is considered certain to win an easy victory on the Republican side of the ballot. Mr. Nixon won Wisconsin's electoral votes in the November election both in 1960 and in 1968.

Important Test

As the first Northern industrial state where all the active contenders are on the ballot, the Wisconsin primary is traditionally a highly important early test for Democrats. Although the state has a higher degree of literacy, a larger percentage of Roman Catholics and a stronger tradition of both political liberalism and isolationism than the nation as a whole, it is considered far more representative of national trends and tendencies than such early primary states as New Hampshire and Florida.

A rundown of the six major candidates: Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota has an advantage here by virtue of wide acquaintance with the state and long-standing popularity with organized labor, blacks and farmers. However, Sen. Humphrey started late and has relied little on organizational work and only in the final days on media advertising.

Sen. Humphrey has shied away from predictions, but his campaign managers express confidence that he will be the winner on Tuesday. A poll for the National Public Affairs Center for Television reported Sen. Humphrey to be leading the field in mid-March. But the Quayle poll a week ago for the AFL-CIO reported him to be second to Sen. McGovern.

Sen. McGovern's formidable and, by some indicators, growing strength here is the product of a political calculation made more than a year ago that Wisconsin would be the early primary state most receptive to the senator's appeal and to a steady, extensive organization effort to win the maximum benefit from this opportunity.

Sen. McGovern, who has flatly predicted that he will win here, told supporters in Madison a week ago that "I have felt from the very beginning that if there was any hope for such a candidacy as mine, it was in Wisconsin."

Sen. Muskie was considered the front runner here as in the nation all last year and early this year. During that time, he won the backing of an impressive list of Wisconsin Democrats leaders. Since his campaign performance in New Hampshire and his fourth-place showing in Florida, however, the morale of his organization has declined and his poll ratings here have dropped from the mid 30 percent range to the middle teens.

Tuesday's vote will be a crucial test of Sen. Muskie's post-Florida decision to change his campaign style from a restrained, almost presidential stance to a more hard-hitting posture, jabbing his major competitors and giving greater emphasis to his advocacy of tax cuts and other substantial issues.

Roy Wilkins Sees S. African Whites' Views Changing

JOHANNESBURG, April 2 (UPI)—U.S. civil-rights leader Roy Wilkins left for home today, surprised at what he termed the growth of feeling among whites in South Africa that a change must come in racial attitudes.

Mr. Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said whites "sensed something was wrong with the whole South African context."

"What I was not prepared for was the growth of the feeling among whites—even among Afrikaners—that change must come," he said.

Mr. Wilkins said he had been particularly struck by attitudes among younger whites and blacks. The spirit among nonwhites was good, and the determination to improve their lot far outweighed the discouragement they felt at the obstacles in their path, Mr. Wilkins said.

His only suggestions after his one-week visit were to the field of education, where he felt that to build a better, informed South Africa, black, white and colored (mixed) should have a chance to get a good education on equal terms.

Mr. Wilkins felt American firms here ought to provide equal pay for equal work and ought not to be bound by the South African patterns of the past.

Filipinos Lift Ban

MANILA, April 2 (Reuters)—The Philippines has lifted an import ban on goods from Communist countries.

tive positions. Beyond this, it will be a test of the entire Muskie candidacy, which was built upon the common belief in his broad national appeal and the large sums of campaign funds which flowed from it.

Gov. George Wallace of Alabama won 33 percent of the Democratic primary vote here in 1964 as a protest candidate against an unpopular stand-in for former President Lyndon B. Johnson and 7.5 percent of the general election vote in 1968 as a third-party presidential candidate. Fresh from his smashing 42 percent victory in last month's Florida primary, Gov. Wallace is hoping for a major success in his first non-Southern test of 1972.

In the last 10 days, Gov. Wallace has put on a series of heavily attended county music-and-politics rallies throughout the state and received heavy media attention. He has de-emphasized his opposition to school busing—a big issue in Florida but not in Wisconsin—and asked the electorate here to vote for him as a protest "message" to Washington to lower taxes.

Sen. Henry (Scoop) Jackson, to some degree the invisible man of the 1972 race so far, may benefit more than he suffers here from the lack of sharply focused public attention. Only a few weeks ago, a large proportion of Wisconsin voters knew little or nothing about Sen. Jackson, and, even today, their acquaintance with him is centered on 45 paid broadcasts in this state of his 30-minute, filmed "biography" commercial.

Sen. Jackson has made much of his "common sense" theme and his flat opposition to Vietnam war amnesty and "forced busing," and he is openly appealing for Republican "cross-over" votes. Recent polls show his strength rising to about 11 or 12 percent and other voter soundings indicate a favorable impression of him.

Mayor Lindsay came right to Wisconsin in late December after his announcement in Miami that he would seek the presidency as a Democrat in 1972. He hired or acquired a campaign organization and won tremendous publicity as the handsome, charismatic candidate from out of the East.

His poor showing in the Florida return was a serious blow and he immediately was forced to cancel TV advertising here for lack of money. Late in the campaign, he began advertising again with free-swinging television spots and newspaper ads, many of which attack his competitors in the race.

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Especially in Draft Cases

Rate of Conviction Down In Federal Cases in U.S.

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON (NYT).—A special study of Justice Department prosecutions has disclosed that the government's conviction rate in criminal cases has dropped steadily over the last five years.

The two-volume study, made by the administrative office of the U.S. courts, disclosed that all 17 of the offenses that made up the bulk of prosecutions had experienced a decline in the conviction rate, an increase in dismissals before trial and a drop

in the percentage of defendants who plead guilty.

In a majority of the offenses, there has also been a rise in the rate of acquittals.

The most dramatic shift has come in prosecutions of alleged Selective Service Act violators, where only one out of eight young men taken into court last year received a prison sentence. In 1967, three fourths, or 75 percent, of the men accused of draft violations were convicted. The conviction rate dropped to 34 percent last year.

The apparent deterioration in

the effectiveness of federal prosecutions spans two years of the Johnson administration and three of President Nixon's, and the study is considered so politically volatile that it has not been made public.

Senate Panel

It was prepared for the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures and filed with the committee several weeks ago. A copy was subsequently obtained by The New York Times.

Because of the controversy that would undoubtedly result if the decline is found to be due to Supreme Court decisions in favor of defendants, or inefficiency on the part of federal attorneys, Sen. John L. McClellan, the chairman of the subcommittee, has written every federal district court asking why so many cases have been dismissed.

Meanwhile, a scheduled appearance before the subcommittee by Rowland F. Kirs, the director of the administrative office, has been postponed until May, when the judge's responses will be available.

The study was prepared to help the senators evaluate the penalties and sentencing provisions of the proposed wide revision of the federal criminal code. Mr. Kirs's testimony, scheduled for mid-April, was put off when the senators noticed the drastic drop in law enforcement efficiency that the figures seemed to show.

Mr. Kirs said last week that his agency, which serves as the statistical arm of the courts, could not explain the figures. Justice Department officials declined to be quoted until data were available, but one top lawyer in the criminal division offered four possible reasons for the drop in the conviction rate.

One was that the statistics might be misleading if they did not account for indictment that were dropped when defendants pleaded guilty to other offenses. The administrative office does not know yet whether this is a factor.

Two other possible reasons mentioned for the rising volume of pretrial dismissals were that the liberal decisions of the Warren court might have made it more difficult to get convictions, or that the government's lawyers were bungling an increasing number of cases.

Counsel Eager

A fourth reason was mentioned by the Justice Department lawyer as possibly the most important—that it has become fashionable among smart young lawyers to represent criminal defendants, and in the event of indictment the federal government now pays them to do it. He pointed to the steadily declining percentage of defendants who plead guilty, attributing this to aggressive, eager counsel.

Where selective service prosecutions are involved, not only has the conviction rate dropped, but also judges have become markedly more lenient toward those who are convicted.

In 1967, when 966 young men were prosecuted, 748 were convicted, 666 were sent to prison, 78 were placed on probation and 4 were fined. Last year, out of 2,974 prosecuted, 1,036 were convicted, 377 of these were imprisoned, 650 were granted probation and 9 were fined.

Arlo Tatum, the national secretary of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors in Chicago, said in a telephone interview that the rising anti-war feeling had made it respectable for nonradical lawyers to handle draft cases, and that they were taking advantage of the numerous recent court decisions requiring draft boards to follow careful procedures in classifying registrants.

Walter Morris, general counsel of the selective service system, contended that the high dismissal rate indicated success for the government.

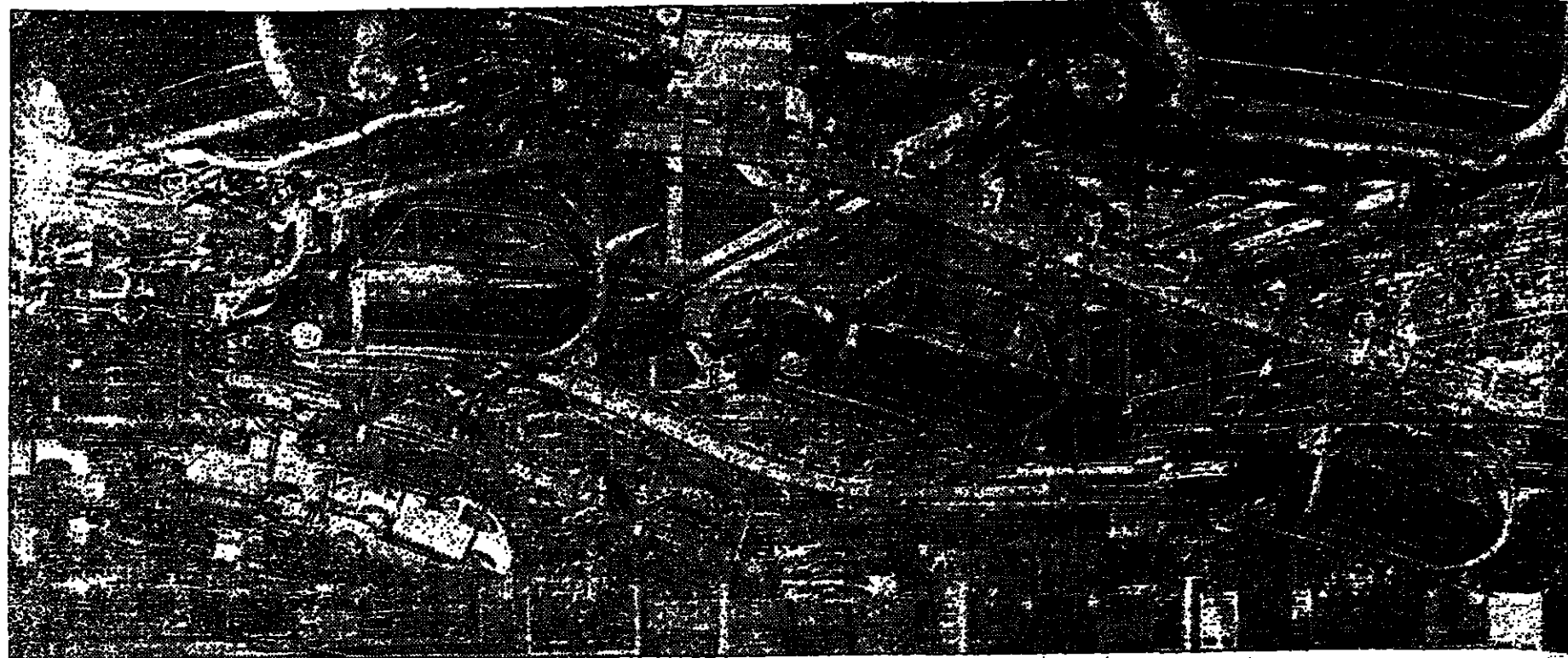
He said that a study of a sample of 200 cases in California showed that only 25 percent of those had been dismissed because of errors in processing the draft registrant, and that 75 percent had been dropped because the defendants agreed to submit to induction.

Aim Defined

"We don't want to put them in jail; we want them to go into the service," Mr. Morris said.

Of the 16 other offenses covered by the study, the comparisons between the percentage of those prosecuted but not convicted in 1967 and in 1971 were as follows:

Auto theft, from 12.4 percent to 21.1; interstate theft, 14.1 to 28.6; transportation of forged securities, 13.9 to 22.7; forgery, 11.6 to 18.3; counterfeiting, 18.8 to 24.1; bank embezzlement, 9.9 to 14.8; postal fraud, 26.2 to 38.8; postal theft, 10.8 to 22.2; bank robbery, 14.3 to 27.0; assault, 24.1 to 31.7; marijuana offenses, 19.7 to 39.3; narcotic drug violations, 18.4 to 41.2; escape, 9.1 to 11.8; bad jumping, 20.0 to 36.1; and income tax, 14.8 to 25.1.



'Blue-Collar Blues'—Technology Gone too Far?

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT (NYT).—Mike Kingley goes to the assembly plant about an hour before his shift every day and takes out his worn little Bible to read and meditate before he faces his job.

"You've got to prepare yourself mentally," he said as he paused by the Ford assembly plant at Wixom. After three and a half years in the plant, assembling dashboards, he feels he has reached a dead end.

"I'm going back to school at the end of the summer," he said. "There's only three ways out of here. You either conform and become dead each day, or you rebel, or you quit."

The feeling that there is no future, that the work is boring, that the only solution is to get out of the plant or wait for retirement has become widespread among many of the hourly workers who man the nation's industrial plants.

The problem, often referred to as the "blue-collar blues," is not new. There have been complaints about the monotony of assembly-line work from the beginning. But what is new is that, increasingly, a significant number of workers are starting to resist the discipline required by their jobs.

Nowhere is the difficulty more difficult than in the automobile industry, which prides itself on being the epitome of industrial mass production.

The problem has just been underscored at the General Motors Corp. assembly plant in Lordstown, Ohio, where worker resistance to the discipline of a highly automated assembly line has led to sabotage and a 22-day strike. But union and management men say the troubles in Lordstown are merely an acute aspect of broader troubles.

The feeling that there is no future, that the work is boring, that the only solution is to get out of the plant or wait for retirement has become widespread among many of the hourly workers who run the industrial plants.

More workers are taking days off without excuses. Absenteeism among the Big Three auto makers—General Motors, the Ford Motor Co. and the Chrysler Corp.—has doubled in the last seven years, from 2 to 3 percent in 1965 to 5 to 6 percent now.

Indeed, on Fridays and Mondays in many plants up to 15 percent of the workers do not go in, causing severe production problems.

Turnover has also doubled. Chrysler reported in its 1970 negotiations that almost half its workers did not complete the first 90 days on the job in 1969.

An increasing number of workers are also asking the United Automobile Workers to press for early retirement, to change the jobs so that they are made more interesting, and to make overtime voluntary, issues that were rarely mentioned in the past.

Job Scarcity

There has been a slight decrease in absenteeism and turnover in the last year. But many in the industry believe this may be a temporary lull because of a scarcity of jobs caused by high unemployment and the small amount of new hiring by the industry in the last two years.

The companies have begun to react. Each of the Big Three is looking into new ways to motivate workers.

The most far-reaching changes are being tried at Chrysler, where

workers are being brought into management decisions and consulted on how new cars should be built and plants organized.

Corporate executives, union leaders, government officials and labor experts are debating whether a new work force has emerged that will increasingly demand jobs that will fulfill creative needs as well as provide food and shelter.

There are some who believe that these problems have always existed and that no major modifications of work will be needed to keep the economy running.

There are others who believe that American industry is being confronted by a young, more highly educated worker who will demand major changes in the work place.

There is much at stake on how the 30 million blue-collar workers view their jobs. It will affect productivity, which in the long run will determine if American industry can meet foreign competition and if inflation can be stopped.

Automation and new technology can still contribute to higher productivity.

But, said Edward Cole, president of General Motors, in a recent speech, "It is not machines but people on whom car future progress must depend."

Some industrial engineers also believe that American industry in some instances may have pushed technology too far by taking the last few bits of skill out of jobs, and that a point of

human resistance has been reached.

At the General Motors Lordstown plant, many workers have said that, even though the hard jobs have been automated and made simpler, the process has led to increased monotony and has decreased their pride in the work.

Issue of Alienation

There is also a wider issue of alienation. Some studies have shown that blue-collar workers who feel their skills are not used, who have little chance for promotion and who cannot change their half-hour lunch break.

Raines's job—has been on the assembly line for 17 years—is to take tires off a rack and hang them on hooks that move by at waist level.

"I don't know what it is they can do, but they got to change these jobs," he said. "If you can't get a break off this line, you can go crazy."

Other research has found that the main cause of discontent among the blue-collar worker lies in the nature of his work.

A major study of 1,085 workers in the Institute of Social Research at the University of Michigan has found that one cannot isolate those with the "blues" simply in terms of age, sex, and income, although income does make a small difference.

A worker is satisfied, the survey found, if he has a chance to use his skills, be creative and learn new things, and if he works for a supervisor who knows his job and leaves him alone.

Many assembly-line workers agree with these findings.

Willy Raines and two of his friends sat in an Oldsmobile at a parking lot outside the Wixom plant shipping Scotch from page cups. It was 11 a.m. and this is the way they usually spend their half-hour lunch break.

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Eager to Retire

Like many older workers who have built up seniority and benefits and have limited education, he sees no choice but to keep his job. His hope is to put in his 30 years and retire at \$500 a month in benefits at the age of 58.

For a younger worker, however, 30 years and retirement seem a long way off. Many feel the frustration of Dewey Burton, who started at the Wixom plant when he was 18 and full of optimism. He had hoped that he would either make enough money to set up his own body paint shop or become a foreman.

"Each year," he said, "I tell like I accomplished something. Suddenly I realized that I'm at a dead end and I'll probably be hacking on the line for 30 years. It has taken him seven years to get into the plant department, even though he has won numerous trophies for his custom paint work on the outside.

For a year and a half he went to a technical college to better his chances for promotion but dropped out when he had to work overtime, often up to 3 a.m.

He has passed his foreman test but was denied promotion after he was disciplined for not wearing safety glasses. Now he sometimes puts down a quart of wine at lunch. "Why should I be in a dead end?" he asks. "There's got to be some change."

Many young workers simply quit. Three years ago, when the Wixom plant, on the outside of Detroit, was hiring young people, about 5 percent of the workers would quit each night. This meant that 4,300 workers had to be hired each year to maintain a work force of 5,000.

There are small encouraging signs. Absenteeism, which had risen over the last two years, has leveled off and in some cases is beginning to decline, though it is still too high to be acceptable in the industry.

McPherson Denise, head of Ford's labor relations, is optimistic about the future.

The average age of the work force, he said, has fallen by four years in the last decade and will continue to fall. The younger employees he said, is the village to put up with the type of work and conditions encountered by the men who entered the plant before and after the Depression.

He is also pessimistic, as are most of the other top executives in the industry, that the line on the assembly line will be changed to make them more interesting.

Proposals such as having teams of workers build one car or a large unit, or having workers rotate one car along the assembly line are considered impractical by auto executives and some union leaders.

Douglas Fraser, the head of the U.A.W.'s Chrysler division, said, "If you tripled plant capacity and would be willing to pay \$10,000 per car, then you could have teams build cars."

A Hopeful Discovery For Cancer Therapy

By Jane E. Brody

CLEARWATER BEACH, Fla. (NYT).—As our understanding of the causes of cancer grows, it seems increasingly difficult to prevent this scourge of mankind. Many cancer-causing chemicals in man's environment appear to be inevitable consequences of human progress. And the growing implication of hidden and possibly unborn viruses as initiators of cancer indicate that conventional vaccines would be ineffective against them.

Last week, however, a young Harvard surgeon outlined a discovery that, for the majority of solid tumors at least, may give medicine a way to prevent the ravages of cancer long before it learns how to prevent it from starting.

The surgeon, Dr. M. Judah Folkman, demonstrated that most—and possibly all—solid tumors cannot grow beyond pinhead size without the action of a certain chemical produced by the tumor. He has dubbed it "tumor angiogenesis factor," or TAF.

Dr. Folkman, who has isolated TAF from a wide variety of animal and human tumors, has shown that it is critical to the ability of a tiny tumor to grow to a size that devastates its host. The chemical, Dr. Folkman told a science writers' seminar held here by the American Cancer Society, stimulates the growth of blood vessels into the tumor and gives the growing cancer a way to rid itself of poisonous waste products. Without the blood vessel-stimulating effects of TAF, Dr. Folkman said, tumor growth would be stunted by "garbage" and a cancer would remain indefinitely dormant at about the size of "a millet seed."

The surgeon demonstrated this dormancy in a time-lapse movie depicting seven days in the life of a tumor growing in tissue culture, where it could not stimulate the growth of blood vessels. After the cancerous nodule reached a diameter of about two millimeters—the size of a pinhead—it stopped growing even though it remained

alive. Surrounded by trapped waste products, the cells in the center of the tumor nodule died at the same rate that new cancer cells grew on the outer surface.

Dr. Folkman said his test tube and animal experiments had indicated that even after a tumor has grown to a considerable size, it will shrink and revert to dormancy if the effects of TAF are removed.

Thus, he and his colleagues at Harvard and Boston Children's Hospital—as well as a number of other researchers who were excited by his discovery—are now seeking a way to block the effects of TAF. Dr. Folkman's 12-man team is working day and night to produce an anti-body that could neutralize TAF. Other approaches might include preventing tumor from manufacturing TAF or blocking the growth-stimulating effect of the chemical on the tiny blood vessels called capillaries.

Uses of Inhibitor

It is expected that a TAF inhibitor, if developed, would be harmless to most normal tissues since TAF has not been found in any noncancerous tissues except the placenta and fetus.

A TAF inhibitor would be used in several ways: as an adjunct to surgery to prevent the growth of any cancer cells that might escape the knife; to thwart spreading cancer growth inoperable to surgery; or to reduce the size of a tumor so that it could be killed off by some other means, such as chemotherapy.

If and when blood tests are perfected that can tell when a person is harboring a very early cancer, anti-TAF might be used even before doctors can detect precisely where the cancer is.

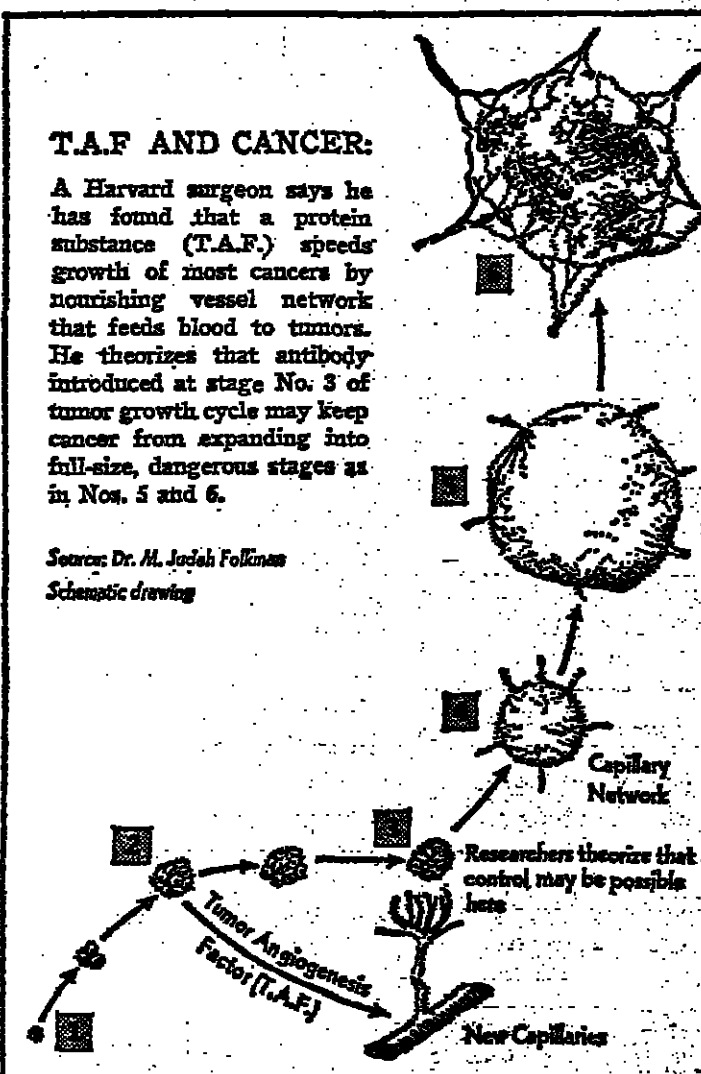
As Dr. Folkman himself suggested, "The next decade of tumor management may be known as the age of the invisible tumor."

It is a rare surgeon who makes a significant contribution to medical research. But the lanky 39-year-old son of a rabbi pointed out, "It took a surgeon to appre-

T.A.F. AND CANCER:

A Harvard surgeon says he has found that a protein substance (T.A.F.) speeds growth of most cancers by nourishing vessel network that feeds blood to tumors. He theorizes that antibody introduced at stage No. 3 of tumor growth cycle may keep cancer from expanding into full-size, dangerous stages as in Nos. 5 and 6.

Source: Dr. M. Judah Folkman
Schematic drawing



ciate the importance of a blood supply to the growth of a tumor—he sees it each time he operates on a cancer patient. Prior to Dr. Folkman's work, the blood supply was thought to be only of secondary importance to tumor growth.

Dr. Folkman's discovery also provides yet another clue to the true nature of cancer—its sometimes striking resemblance to a developing fetus. Previous research has indicated that some cancers contain characteristics of immaturity only found in embryonic tissue.

Researchers have long wondered why cancer, which is a tissue foreign to the host, is not rejected by the immunity system. Instead, it seems to grow unhampered,

much like the fetus, which is also foreign to its mother. In fact, Dr. Folkman said, "A fetus is a cancer patient." Prior to Dr. Folkman's work, the blood supply was thought to be only of secondary importance to tumor growth.

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Services.

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APRIL 11, 1972

New York Bond Sales

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg.
(Continued from Page 8)				
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
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Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4

Insurance Stocks

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4

International Bonds

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4

Bank Stock Quotations

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Affiliated	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4

Eurobonds

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
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Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Spain 4 1/2% 12/79	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4

U.S. Economy Gains But Not Too Rapidly

(Continued from Page 7)

production, particularly in steel, cars and trucks. It is still being held down by sluggish inventory accumulation, despite a 4.2 percent rise in the third quarter. The economy is still being held down by sluggish inventory accumulation, despite a 4.2 percent rise in the third quarter. The economy is still being held down by sluggish inventory accumulation, despite a 4.2 percent rise in the third quarter.

Maple Leafs Clinch Fourth In NHL East

TORONTO, April 2 (UPI)—Goals by linemen Pierre Jarry and Darryl Sittler gave Toronto a 2-1 victory over the New York Rangers last night, enabling the Maple Leafs to clinch fourth place and a playoff berth in the National Hockey League's East Division.

Penguins 4, Flyers 2

A pair of third-period goals by Greg Polis gave Pittsburgh a 4-2 tie with Philadelphia, keeping the Penguins close in their battle for a Western Division playoff spot.

NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	P	GF	GA
Montreal	12	12	1	0	104	104
Quebec	12	12	1	0	104	104
Philadelphia	12	12	1	0	104	104
Pittsburgh	12	12	1	0	104	104
Toronto	12	12	1	0	104	104

Maryland Kills OTB Bill

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 2 (UPI)—The Maryland House of Delegates voted today to kill a bill that would have set up a statewide network of betting parlors with wagering tied in with tote boards at Maryland tracks.

The Scoreboard

Team	Score
Los Angeles	104-98
San Antonio	104-98
Phoenix	104-98
Portland	104-98
Seattle	104-98

SPORTS

Bullets Lead Playoff With Knicks

BALTIMORE, April 2 (UPI)—"There is no key to this series," said Baltimore Bullets coach Gene Shue, "whoever's playing well, who hits the big shot when it's needed, that's what's going to count."

Center Nate Thurmond scored 21 points and grabbed 21 rebounds for the Warriors.

Cliff Lee, 2-1. BOSTON, April 2 (UPI)—John Havlicek and Jo Jo White combined for 60 points today to guide the Boston Celtics to a 136-113 triumph over the Atlanta Hawks and a 2-1 lead in their NBA Eastern Conference playoff series.

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More Sports News

On Page 11

Wednesday's Opener in Doubt

Baseball Players Strike Over Pension Issue

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI)—Major-league baseball players walked out of their spring training camps yesterday in the national pastime's first mass strike, annulling all exhibition games indefinitely and putting the official opening of the 1972 season on Wednesday in doubt.

A late-afternoon, top-level meeting between Marvin Miller, the attorney who is executive director of the Baseball Players Association, and John Gaherin, chief negotiator for the club owners, failed to solve the impasse over the players' demand for increased pensions.

Gaherin, emerged from the 90-minute meeting in New York and reported "no progress." Another Gaherin-Miller meeting was scheduled for today.

[The Associated Press today reported there was "no progress" made between Miller and Gaherin.]

[Miller met for 1 1/2 hours at his office in New York, but no issue remained at a status quo. The two parties said they could meet again Monday.

"There's been no progress," said Gaherin. "The separation between the two parties hasn't narrowed although we've spent a lot of time trying to narrow it. The main issues remain the same," he said.

The exhibition games scheduled Saturday and Sunday involving all 24 big-league clubs were wiped out.

"There has been no progress at all toward putting an end to the strike," Gaherin said. "At this time, I would have to say there is a grave danger about opening the season schedule and if playing activity has been suspended indefinitely."

Although Gaherin disclosed that for his meeting today with Miller, and for meetings after that if need be, he ruled out any chance that the owners would accept one of Miller's proposed solutions to the dispute—arbitration.

"We don't think arbitration is going to solve this," Gaherin said. "We believe we have the expertise within the parties involved and it must be applied."

The players were moving out of their training camps in Florida and Arizona, heading home in most cases, although some were hanging around the sunshine states in hopes of finding a place

to work out on their own to stay in condition.

"This is a very sad day for baseball," said general manager Bob Howsam of the Cincinnati Reds in St. Petersburg, Fla. "I would hope for a quick settlement, but all I know is that today's (exhibition) game is off."

The Reds are supposed to host the traditional opener Wednesday, against Houston, before the other clubs open Thursday and Friday.

"At issue is the players' demand that \$850,000, of which they claim \$677,000 is available in an escrow account of the pension fund that the owners won't release, be added to their benefit plan over the next year."

Several of the teams along until the last minute to hopes that yesterday's games would be played.

Meetings were held by many teams, most of them to discuss what happened in Dallas Friday at a meeting of Miller and player representatives from all 24 teams.

At the end of that three-hour session, Miller announced the representatives, two from each team, had voted 41-0 with one abstention (reportedly Wes Ficker of the Los Angeles Dodgers) to strike unless the owners would agree to either "an appropriate

settlement" or "binding arbitration by any prominent person not associated with either of the parties."

The meetings of the separate teams ended all in the same way—with decisions to go home.

"I told the men to go where they could live the cheapest, and for most of them that's home," said pitcher Gary Feter, Boston Red Sox player representative.

"I told the players to go home on the advice of Marvin Miller," said outfielder Ray Johnston, alternate player representative of the Chicago White Sox. (He added that Miller had repeatedly

warned the players against striking, citing the risk of sacrificing public support and draining the association's limited resources.)

And so they left. Most of the clubs provided each player a non-refundable one-way plane ticket to wherever he wanted to go.

The Orioles, however, provided one-way tickets to Baltimore. The Dodgers, who own their jet plane, had flown back to Los Angeles for a scheduled game in Anaheim, Calif. The White Sox told their players the club will have a chartered plane going to Chicago on Tuesday and they're welcome to come along; otherwise, they're on their own.

And all clubs immediately ceased to pay for the hotel rooms and meals of striking players, and the players were told to get their personal belongings out of the team clubhouse.

In West Palm Beach, Fla., officials of the Montreal Expos addressed a team meeting and player representative Bob Bailey commented, "I think their attitude indicated they want a settlement and I would guess the next step would be a move by all the owners or their representatives."

Uncertainty

But in St. Petersburg, Cardinal owner August A. (Gussie) Busch took a dim view of the possibility that the owners might "sweeten" their offer. "The only way to be discussed will be whether or not to open the season with the players available."

Available players would be mostly minor leaguers, who continued training. They don't belong to the Major League Baseball Players Association, and Busch said he would "make every effort to put a team on the field April 6."

The young players might make an interesting league.

Rod Gilbreath, 19, a third baseman with the Braves' Class AAA Richmond club, said: "I don't think there's anyone here who'd turn down that kind of chance. I think the major league players would understand."

As all but five of his Twins flew in from the south, Minnesota owner Calvin Griffith predicted the strike will last at least two weeks.

Cambridge Routs Oxford in Rowing

By Michael Katz

LONDON, April 2 (UPI)—The Dove, a 19th-century rowing boat, was a nice place "to meet Englishmen if you like them," is as good a place as any to watch the Boat Race and meet Englishmen.

The two-story inn, some of which is nearly 400 years old and is classified by the government as a "building of special architectural or historical interest," squats sullenly on the Middlesex side of the Thames, nearly at the halfway point of the 4 1/4-mile course.

The crews come into sight just the other side of Hammersmith Bridge and Charles Hatten, The Dove's owner for 17 years and who was watching the Boat Race for decades before, said that only twice had a crew passed the pub

in the lead and not gone on to win in his memory.

"Once the leading boat capsized and the other time one of their crew collapsed," said Hatten, who is backed up by the official program, which, for the 1972 race, won by Cambridge, lists the margin of victory as "Oxford Bank."

Rows Away

The 11th rowing of this venerable classic followed Dove form yesterday. Cambridge appeared at Hammersmith Bridge leading Oxford by about three lengths, did not sink after it turned the corner and went out of sight behind Hammersmith Bend, and won the race by 9-1/2 lengths.

It was the fifth straight victory for Cambridge, which leads the series, started in 1829, 66 victories to 51 with one dead heat. The winning time was 18 minutes 36 seconds, 46 seconds slower than Cambridge's record time in 1949, but a good time nonetheless, considering the rain and southerly breezes.

A half-hour before Cambridge came into view at The Dove, even before Oxford was winning the race and choosing the Surrey side of the river, where the winner had started the 10 previous years, Hatten solemnly announced to the hundred or so imbibers who had packed his pub:

"It's only fair to tell you we close at three," he said, explaining that this year he did not have a license to keep open after regulation drinking time. The boat race began at 3:15.

"There's plenty of room on the green," Hatten added, referring to the nearby park where most of The Dove's customers went with their umbrellas to join thousands of waterproof Britons along the river.

"I'm not going until I finish my drink," said one girl. A Welshman dared an American girl to finish her pint in one "swig" to prove she was a man. "Where's your women's liberation?" he asked.

LENGTHS AHEAD—The Cambridge crew crosses the finish line 9 1/2 lengths in front of Oxford.

Crampton Leads by 3; Palmer Tied for 2d

GREENSBORO, N.C., April 2.—Australian Bruce Crampton fired a 68 yesterday to take the second-round lead in the \$200,000 Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament.

Crampton had six birdies and gained a three-stroke margin over Arnold Palmer, Julius Boros and J.G. Snead.

"Somebody asked me earlier this week how I felt and I said if I felt any better, I'd be dangerous," said Crampton, who has a 36-hole total of 136. The second round was rained out Friday and the 7,034-yard par-71

Seaside Country Club course was still damp. The final two rounds are scheduled for today.

Palmer, conceding that his contact lenses have given him renewed confidence in his game, posted a 68. Boros, who with Snead and Miller Barber had shared the first-round lead at 68, had a 69. J.C. Snead also had a 69 while his uncle, Sam Snead, who will be 60 next month, shot a 69 to be at 139. Sam Snead has won this tournament eight times.

Barber fell back with a 76 for 142.

Riva Ridge Upset By a 19-1 Shot In Florida Race

MIAMI, April 2 (AP)—Head of the River, a 19-1 shot, ran away from Kentucky Derby favorite Riva Ridge in the mud yesterday at Hialeah Park to win the \$65,800 Everglades Stakes.

Riva Ridge, which had won six straight races, was the 3-5 favorite with the crowd of 16,626, but Helen Tweedy "super horse" sloshed home a well-beaten fourth.

Gold Your Peace, 3-2 second choice, finished second and New Prospect third.

Poland Takes B Hockey Title; U.S. Finishes 2d

BUCHAREST, April 2 (Reuters)—Poland, unbeaten in its six games, tonight clinched the Group B world ice hockey title ahead of the United States and now moves into Group A play.

The United States, favored to win here after taking the silver medal in the Winter Olympics, lost its crucial match with Poland yesterday, 6-5, for its only loss in the tournament. The American squad here has only six of its Olympic skaters.

The Polish team clinched victory tonight by edging East Germany, 3-2. The United States scored a 4-3 triumph over Romania.

A 65 was shot by Bobby Mitchell, who brought his total to 133. Lee Trevino had a 71 for 139. Jack Nicklaus is not playing here.

When asked if 36 holes today would be a handicap for him, Palmer, 42, replied: "I don't mind 36 holes. Do I look that old?"

Britain Leads

ROME, April 2 (UPI)—Peter Wilcock of Britain edged 69 today and moved into a four-stroke lead after three rounds of the Italian golf tournament.

Wilcock has a 210 total in the six-round \$410,320 tournament over the 6,987-yard, par-72 Olgiata Course.

Swedish Girl Wins Tennis In Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO, April 2 (Reuters)—Sweden's Ingrid Bengtsson scored a 7-5, 6-3 upset victory over West German Helga Masthoff in the women's singles final at the Monte Carlo Open tennis Championships here today.

Yesterday, Ilie Nastase of Romania and Frantisek Pala of Czechoslovakia advanced to the men's final. Nastase defeated Jiri Hrabec of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, and Pala beat Zoro Jovanovic of Yugoslavia, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4.

3 Seeds Bow

JOHANNESBURG, April 2 (Reuters)—Three seeds were eliminated from the men's singles in the South African Open tennis championships yesterday.

New Zealand's Onny Parun, seeded 12th, lost in the third round to French Davis Cup player Patrice Dominguez, 7-6, 6-3, 6-3. Australian Marty Mulligan beat eighth-seeded Gerald Battrick of Britain, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-6, and Juan Gisbert of Spain lost to Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia, 6-7, 6-2, 6-7, 6-2, 7-6.

Miss Evert Gains

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 2 (AP)—Chris Evert, 17, stopped second-seeded Rosemary Casals, 6-1, 7-5 yesterday and advanced to the final of the Caribe Hilton international tennis tournament.

Miss Evert meets third-seeded Nancy Richey, who eliminated Billie Jean King, 7-6, 6-1, in the other semifinal.



HOOKED—Muhammad Ali connects with his left in the fifth round against the face of Mac Foster on the way to winning a unanimous 15-round decision.

Ali Gains Unanimous Decision

By John M. Lee

TOKYO, April 2 (UPI)—The first of April is an exciting time for Japan. The pale pink cherry blossoms burst open, and millions upon millions of Japanese swarm to the parks to see the trees, drink a little saké out of doors and enjoy the fine weather and fellowship.

This year, there was cause for additional excitement—the first professional heavyweight fight in Asia and one of the rare occasions for Japanese fight fans to see two foreigners in the same ring.

But after 15 turgid rounds yesterday afternoon, in which Muhammad Ali clearly outpointed but never quite overcame a listless Mac Foster, some of the Japanese were loudly complaining that the cherry blossoms would have offered more excitement.

More than 10,000 fans, who paid from \$10 to \$100 a seat, streamed through a park of flowering trees to the Budokan (hall of martial arts). Accompanied to the catlike sparring of their own smallish national boxers, the Japanese looked to the brawny foreigners for a real slugfest of knockdowns and the knockout each had predicted.

Instead, they got a listless war that gave the impression of Ali holding Foster up in re-

turn for which Foster hardly ever tried to hit him in the face. "Ali, you make me yawn," one fan shouted in Japanese. Others booed and cried out, "Robbery! Give us our money back!"

At a news conference after the match, Japanese reporters expressed their disappointment at the lack of action. But Ali told them in serious tones: "When two of the world's best fighters meet, it's not that easy for them to knock each other out."

Ali also confirmed he had canceled a trip to Peking he had been expected to begin on Monday because, he said, he had forgotten to get the required approval for such a trip from his religious leader, Elijah Muhammad; however, Ali's lawyer, Robert Arum, has said it was not practical to visit China now if Ali is to fight Canada's George Chuvalo in Vancouver next month.

Yesterday's bout was set at the unusual time of 12:20 p.m. in Tokyo so that, with the 14-hour time difference, the match could be seen over closed circuit television in New York at 10:20 Friday night. The match was televised live on Japanese commercial television and was also carried on radio.

Ali and Foster had kept up a verbal sparring match all week, and memorabilia of Ali's career

drew crowds to a Tokyo department store. But after a few days of reporting the boxers' colorful quotes, the Japanese language press tired of the story.

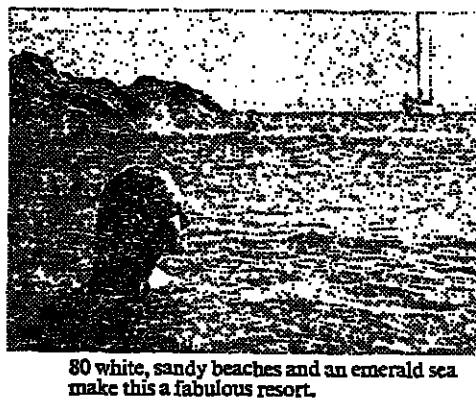
Ali revived interest briefly with the disclosure that he would appear today in a dressing robe of green dragons, red flames and cherry blossoms. He drew cheers when he appeared in this costume carrying a placard for ROUND FIVE, the round for which he had predicted victory.

Ali, 30, who weighed 226 pounds, was in command all the way. Referee John Crowder, a U.S. Air Force sergeant based in Japan, scored it 73-75, Judge Hiroyuki Ugo scored it 75-67, all for Ali.

Although he scored continuously with lefts and rights to the head and body, Ali was unable to knock down his 29-year-old opponent, a former U.S. Marine.

Ali lacked power, especially in his straight rights and right crosses but was too fast for Foster. Foster, the World Boxing Association's No. 9 heavyweight, weighed in at 311 3/4. He bore in courageously throughout the fight but was unable to corner the former world heavyweight champion.

All acted disgusted at the end of the fifth round when he failed to fulfill his prediction. There were also some boos.



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—Robert Trent Jones, designer of Pevero Golf Course

Robert Trent Jones believes that he has created a great golf course in one of the most impressive settings imaginable. There is no doubt that he is right.

Robert Trent Jones' superb design offers challenging golf in spectacular surroundings. The course stretches from the white sands of the Bay of Pevero—from which it takes its name—to Cala di Volpe, bay of foxes. With magnificent views over the emerald coloured sea, it is set among unusual rock formations, lakes and prolific Mediterranean vegetation.

Par 72 Championship Standard

According to which fees you use, the total length varies between 5,200 and 6,800 yards. It is designed so that you will need to use every shot in the book.

This is a course on which you can really test your mettle, offering an attainable goal to every player whatever his handicap. It is kept in first class condition all year with a fully automated underground water sprinkling

system to ensure that the dry Mediterranean summer does not burn it. Electric golf cars are available.

Hotels, sport and land

273 yards from the 16th tee is the luxury Cala di Volpe hotel. 10 minutes by car are the Pitrizza hotel (luxury class) and the hotel Cervo (first class). All offer special rates to golfers. In addition to golf you will be able to enjoy tennis, yachting and all forms of water sport. There are also 80 superb beaches on the Costa Smeralda plus a selection of night clubs, restaurants and bars. Yachtsmen and deep-water sailors will find one of the best equipped harbours in the Mediterranean at Porto Cervo. In the south-west area of the golf course, there is a wide selection of beautiful plots of land for sale. Full details will be sent on request.

How to get there

Allisarda—the Sardinian airline—operates regular flights to Olbia Airport from Rome, Milan, Bologna, Genoa and Cagliari—and May to October from Turin, Ajaccio and Nice.

Car ferries sail regularly from Civitavecchia (Rome), Genoa and Toulon to Olbia or Porto Torres. Olbia is less than 30 minutes by road from Porto Cervo, the heart of the Costa Smeralda.

Consorzio Costa Smeralda

Please send me complete details about the following (if appropriate).

GOLF HOLIDAYS ☐ HOLIDAYS ☐ LAND TO BUILD ON ☐

(Block capitals please)

NAME

OCCUPATION

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE N648

Post to: The Secretary, Pevero Golf Club, 1-07020 Porto Cervo, Costa Smeralda, Sardinia, Italy. Tel.: Italy 79065.

Happy Allen Signs, Joins White Sox

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Contrary to the end, Dick Allen ended his one-month holdout and headed in with the Chicago White Sox even as his hundreds of big-league baseball colleagues were checking out on strike yesterday.

And Hank Aaron, who can fill the last time in his pursuit of Babe Ruth's career record of 714 home runs, said at the Atlanta Braves' training base he hopes the strike is settled quickly.

And Bob Short, owner of the Texas Rangers and the man who filed Washington's traditional residential opener long before he struck, saw his players break camp and scatter before they played a game on Texas soil.

Those were some of the side-effects as baseball's first full-fledged player strike began. (The Detroit Tigers staged a sympathy strike on May 18, 1912, protesting the suspension of Ty Cobb for punching a fan, but after one day—in which a pickup team of and-lotters and coaches in their uniforms lost, 24-2, to the Philadelphia Athletics—Cobb was reinstated and the walkout ended.)

The Rangers took 25 minutes to Pompano Beach to decide to strike after listening to Short for an hour or more.

Allen signed his 1972 contract, estimated at close to \$135,000, highest salary ever for a Chicago player, after being verbally (and perhaps in writing) assured he would "have a home in Chicago or many more."

"For the first time in my career I feel really wanted," Allen said after talking with club officials. Asked why he had been out of touch with the club, Allen said he had been "deflated" over being traded each of three consecutive years.

As for Aaron, a contented man with the game's fastest contract, \$200,000 a year for the next three years as he tries to build his total of 689 home runs. "Well, shut down would hurt me, I guess, but what can I do?"

Benfica Defeats Bayern in Soccer

PARIS, April 2 (AP)—Benfica of Lisbon, warming up for its European Cup semi-final match against Ajax in Amsterdam Wednesday, defeated Bayern Munich, 2-1, today in an exhibition match at Colombes Stadium.

Benfica scored in the first minute on a goal by Nene and in the 12th minute on Battista's shot. Bayern's goal was by Roth in the 40th minute.

The Germans appeared tired from their match yesterday against Cologne, which they won, 4-0. Bayern is in the Cup Winners Cup semifinals, where it plays the Glasgow Rangers.

More Sports News On Page 9

